

Commando attack injures 3 Israelis

TEL AVIV (R) — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded near the south Lebanon town of Nabatiya Sunday, the first such casualties since Israel redeployed its forces to safer defence lines, an army spokesman said. In the incident a patrol came under light arms fire north of Nabatiya and a grenade was thrown, the army said. Israeli forces were searching for the attackers. A week ago Israel pulled its forces back from the Shouf mountains to a new reinforced defence line along south Lebanon's Awali River in an effort to reduce casualties.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة عربية مستقلة تنشر في الأردن

Iraq expected to get 5 French jets

PARIS (R) — Iraq is expected to take delivery of five French Super Etendard fighters armed with Exocet missiles at the end of the week, the generally well-informed newspaper *Le Monde* said Monday. It said the aircraft are to be delivered in Bordeaux at the end of a 14-week training session for Iraqi pilots and mechanics in use of the planes held at the Landivisiau Airbase in western France. French officials as in the past would not comment on the supply of the aircraft, which informed sources have said will be on loan to the Baghdad government to strengthen its Gulf war effort against Iran. *Le Monde* also described the delivery as a "loan" from the French navy, but the newspaper *Le Matin* quoting well-informed military sources said Monday that the Super Etendards would be sold outright.

Volume 8 Number 2363

AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1983 — DHUL HIJJAH 6, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Hassan receives credentials of new Lebanese envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday received in the Royal Court the credentials of the newly-appointed Lebanese ambassador to Jordan Samir Habiqah. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Royal Court Secretary-General Yussef Buran.

Palestinian commission leave for Damascus

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestinian Reconciliation Commission to resolve inter-Palestinian differences, headed by prominent lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, left Amman for Damascus Monday to meet the rebel group and hear their view of the memorandum the commission had submitted to conflicting parties in the mainstream Fatah organisation. The commission had received a written reply from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat loyalists in the Fatah Central Committee during a visit to Tunis paid a commission delegation. On the other hand, representatives of student, youth groups and trade unions in the occupied Arab territories signed with their own blood an appeal for stopping all conflicts among Palestinians and preserving Fatah unity as a coherent part of the PLO and the leadership of Mr. Arafat.

Iraq to mark massacre anniversary

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Activity at the Iraqi airports in Baghdad will come to a halt for half an hour next Saturday noon in protest against the massacre of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians by Zionist forces in Sabra and Shatila West Beirut camps on Sept. 17, 1982, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Monday. The Arab League had made an appeal for marking Sept. 17 every year as a mourning day for the murder of innocent civilians by the Zionist aggression forces in Lebanon.

Israeli coalition agrees to new government

TEL AVIV (R) — Leaders of the coalition serving under Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who plan to resign, agreed Monday night to form a new government led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a cabinet minister said. Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, making the announcement, said the new coalition agreement was based on the existing one and the "new government will adhere to the same policies as the present one."

Canadian reporter killed in Lebanon

TORONTO (R) — Canadian reporter Clark Todd has been killed while covering fighting in the Lebanon, a spokesman for the Canadian Television network said Monday. The spokesman said the body of Mr. Todd, 38, was found early Monday and brought to the Israeli-held port city of Sidon by a Red Cross team and Phalange militia.

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Gemayel holds talks as fighting continues

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel had talks with U.S. envoys, his cabinet and his army chief Monday on a Saudi-mediated ceasefire plan, as heavy fighting continued southeast of Beirut.

At three separate meetings Gemayel discussed a draft ceasefire accord already approved by Druze leader Walid Junblatt but a cabinet statement gave no sign that the Lebanese government would accept it.

In the field, anti-government forces used artillery and heavy weapons against Lebanese army positions around the town of Souk Al Gharb in the foothills of the Shouf mountains throughout the day, state-run Beirut radio said.

Gunners in the army-controlled area east of Beirut sent shells southwards in reply, eyewitnesses said.

Some 15 kilometres further south, heavy fighting was reported between Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) forces and their Falangist rivals around the villages in Ain Al Hawr and Al Burjani.

A Beirut radio station allied to the PSP said the Falangists were shelling the area, while Falangist radio named 15 people it said had been killed in the two villages.

At the presidential palace outside Beirut, Mr. Gemayel and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan first met U.S. special envoys Robert McFarlane and Richard Fairbanks, Lebanese Army Chief General Ibrahim Tannous and National Security Adviser Wadi Haddad.

Mr. Haddad brought the draft ceasefire agreement from Cyprus Sunday after talks with Saudi Arabian mediator Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan.

A statement issued after a cabinet meeting later said the Leb-

anese government "insists on the role of the army in achieving... (Lebanon's) sovereignty and unity."

Mr. Junblatt's mainly Druze PSP has demanded that the army withdraw from all the mount Lebanon area, including Souk Al Gharb, as a condition for a ceasefire and a start to talks on Lebanon's political future.

After a second meeting with Mr. Gemayel, attended by Mr. Wazan and Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem, Mr. McFarlane said he would leave for Saudi Arabia and other Middle East capitals later Monday.

A U.S. Marine spokesman said an extra 2,000 Marines had joined the American fleet off the Lebanese coast to back up the 1,200 U.S. troops deployed in Beirut as part of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force.

The spokesman said the new Marines would not go ashore immediately but in November they would start replacing those now on duty.

During Sunday night shells landed in areas of east Beirut, sending residents rushing to basement shelters, and rocket, artillery and small arms fire lasting several hours hit Beirut Airport.

Presidential palace officials said the draft agreement considered Monday referred to a ceasefire throughout Lebanon, the return of all civilians ousted from their homes by fighting since the civil war of 1975-76, the future deployment of the army and all-party talks for a "national accord."

The embassy spokesman said the letter was of the "phase two" type, suggesting that Britons leave.

Palestinians may join Lebanon fighting

KUWAIT (R) — A Palestinian leader said in a newspaper interview published Monday that Palestinian forces would join the fighting in Lebanon if he called U.S. and Israeli involvement continued.

Salah Khalaf, second in command of the Fatah commando group headed by Mr. Yasser Arafat, told the Kuwaiti daily Al Anba'a: "The Palestinian resistance remains neutral in the current fighting in Lebanon."

"But if the U.S. and Israel intensify their interference in the Liberation of Palestine, said on Saturday: "U.S. interference in Lebanon prompts the Palestine leadership changes."

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The statement, issued after day-long ministerial talks here, made no reference to Soviet res-

Britons advised to leave Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The British embassy in Beirut has advised British citizens in Lebanon to leave the country as soon as possible if they have no urgent need to remain, an embassy spokesman said Monday.

British Consul Nicholas Churchill issued the advice in a letter written more than 10 days ago at the height of street fighting and shelling of the capital but the letter has just begun reaching British citizens, the spokesman said.

Asked to comment on the letter, British Charge d'Affaires Richard Palmer told Reuters:

"The situation is extremely uncertain. This is a normal precaution any British embassy would take in the circumstances which prompted it, that is the heavy shelling of Beirut."

The embassy spokesman said the letter was of the "phase two" type, suggesting that Britons leave.

Greece blocks EEC condemnation of Moscow

ATHENS (R) — The 10 members of the European Community (EEC) Monday expressed regret over the downing of a South Korean airliner, but because of Greek objections they refrained from jointly condemning Moscow over the incident.

Mr. Arafat, who also heads the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was expelled from Damascus on June 24 after accusing Syria of backing rebels in Fatah seeking a harder political line towards Israel and PLO leadership changes.

Mr. Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said on Saturday: "U.S. interference in Lebanon prompts the Palestine leadership changes."

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The statement, issued after day-long ministerial talks here, made no reference to Soviet res-

ponsibility for the Sept. 1 downing of the airliner in which 269 people were killed.

Diplomats said that reflected Greece's staunchly-neutral stand over the incident, a stance which had caused intense irritation among many other foreign ministers Monday.

"I would have wished a much stronger United States... it falls a long way short of our (the British) position," Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told a news conference.

Diplomats said West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher won backing from eight

of his community colleagues here for a stiff censure of Moscow combined with support for South Korean demands of compensation and an apology.

Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos, chairing a meeting of the 10 foreign ministers, refused to put his government's name to any such statement.

The diplomats said Mr. Genscher, visibly furious, at one stage threatened to issue a separate statement on behalf of the nine visitors.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe also made a strong plea for a joint community

stance.

"It's nine against one," said one diplomat at the talks, and added that he saw little prospect of Greece backing down before the foreign ministers wind up talks Monday afternoon.

The diplomats said Mr. Haralambopoulos told the meeting he did not wish to discuss the airliner since it had already been dealt with by foreign ministers in Madrid last week and NATO.

Greece's Socialist government is one of the few Western countries not to have criticised Moscow over the airliner.

gave Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, the role of bridging the gap between demand for OPEC oil and the other members' production.

Venezuela, Algeria and Indonesia are also represented on the monitoring committee.

The 17.5 million b/d ceiling has stood since March, when OPEC ministers also decided on a five-dollar a barrel cut in the benchmark oil price of Arabian Light Crude to \$29.

The chairman of the monitoring committee, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba

last week: "I do not think it is advisable to raise the OPEC production ceiling beyond the current

17.5 million barrels a day."

But Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said Monday a slight production increase was possible, although he expected no change in OPEC's current price levels.

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The meeting, held in London, also assigned production quotas to

12 of the 13 OPEC members and

gave Saudi Arabia, the world's

largest oil exporter, the role of

bridging the gap between demand for OPEC oil and the other mem-

bers' production.

Mr. Oteiba told the seminar:

"We can live within this ceiling and I think consuming nations should be aware of this."

The oil analysts said the sched-

uled Geneva meeting of OPEC

ministers in early December

would be better placed to judge

whether to boost the ceiling.

They suggested the prospect of

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MIDDLE EAST

Lebanese envoy demands more Western support

WASHINGTON (R) — Lebanon's ambassador to the United States said his country did not need more U.S. Marines or other peacekeeping forces, but did want stronger support from Western nations.

Ahmad Bouhabib, interviewed on television, declined to specify what additional support his government wanted.

Mr. Bouhabib insisted there were options other than increasing the size or role of the Multinational Force (MNF) in Lebanon, now consisting of about 5,000 troops from the U.S., France, Italy and Britain, including 1,200 U.S. Marines.

Friday that they did not plan to increase the U.S. Marine force in Lebanon or change its mission.

Mr. Shultz said Lebanon had made "requests in one way or another for ... help for the Multinational Force undertaking missions different from the mission they went in with."

But Mr. Shultz said that "under the present circumstances there isn't any disposition to change our mission."

There is no need for the Marines or the Multinational Force to be increased. That is not the only option," Mr. Bouhabib said, adding that the U.S. and the Western world could do more than they were now doing to help Lebanon.

But he acknowledged that the Lebanese army was not capable of fighting the foreign forces which he said were battling his government.

"We cannot fight the Syrians, the Iranians and the Palestinians. The Lebanese army is an infant army. It can handle all internal problems, but we cannot fight these forces," he said.

The Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, interviewed by telephone from Damascus on the same TV programme, accused Marine peacekeeping forces of helping the Lebanese army to kill his followers and said the Marines were legitimate targets for the Druze.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz said on

peace or just to support Amin Gemayel's government against the Lebanese people?"

When asked if he was prepared to face return fire from U.S. troops attacked by PSP forces, Mr. Junblatt replied: "If I am to defend myself, I will fire."

The PSP leader was pressed to clarify whether his forces were deliberately firing on Marines stationed around Beirut Airport.

He replied: "At the airport... the Lebanese army is sitting side by side next to the Marines. How can I know who is firing on me. Marines or the Lebanese army? I have to defend myself."

Mr. Junblatt defended the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon, saying the Syrians had been legitimately invited by the Lebanese government in 1976.

He said Lebanon needed the Syrians and that if they were to leave now there would be more rather than less violence in the war-torn country.

Mr. Junblatt said his objective was to get Falangist militia forces and the Lebanese army out of Shouf and to work for a political compromise to Lebanon's problems.

He denied that he was trying to overthrow the Gemayel government but said part of the compromise solution must be a new Lebanese prime minister.

Ambassador Bouhabib said Syria's response to a revised ceasefire plan put forward by Lebanon included demands that the Lebanese army withdraw from the Shouf and that the army have no combat role. He said this was impossible because the army was responsible for law and order.

"There are no Palestinians helping me," insisted Mr. Junblatt. "I don't need their help. It's a purely Lebanese internal problem and I don't want the help of the Palestinians."

Mr. Junblatt said the U.S. Marines had facilitated the task of the Lebanese army, which is killing my people. The U.S. government should clarify its position. Are they in Lebanon for

about 700 Afghan army troops are believed based.

The rebels control the local air-strip, preventing supply by air, and a fort just over two kilometres from the garrison, but their advance could be slowed by mine fields around the garrison.

In Khost, an Afghan army stronghold, guerrillas control the bazaar and have deployed around the town in preparation for an attack on the garrison there, the sources said.

They said the rebels had cut off water supplies to the garrison.

One source said rebels had already launched their attack on the garrison, believed to be about 700 Afghan army troops and several dozen Soviet advisers, but this could not be confirmed.

All the main tribes in the fertile region now back the rebels, the sources said, after tribal elders convinced those who served in Kabul's local militia to switch allegiance.

Evren pledges change after Nov. elections

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren Monday reaffirmed that the country would return to democracy after general elections due to be held in November.

"With the general elections on Nov. 6 this country will return to a parliamentary system and thus the military regime of the last three years will be ended," he said in a radio broadcast marking the anniversary of the 1980 coup.

Turkey's ruling generals had represented the mildest military regime in the world, Gen. Evren said, adding: "We have tried our best not to be rigid and tough, in contrast to what is expected of these regimes."

The president said he had received letters from people all over the country pleading for the return to democracy to be delayed.

They searched all houses, confiscated weapons and rounded up the villagers at the mayor's house after dawn, she said.

"They summoned people in groups to a meeting in the church," she told reporters at a Beirut hospital. "They entered the church from the main door and as they came out of a side door they were killed."

One of a group of distraught villagers of Al-Bireh, who were evacuated to Beirut in four ambulances, told Western reporters that the gunmen summoned groups of villagers from the mayor's house to the church, from which they never returned.

They estimated the number of dead at between 35 and 120, saying some people were still missing.

Ghabib Aoun, 50, said the armed men, wearing red head-scarves, entered the village last Tuesday after rightist defenders had fled from a superior attacking force.



ARTILLERY IN ACTION: Right-wing Falangist militiamen cover their ears as they fire an 80mm artillery piece toward left-wing positions in Lebanon's Shouf Mountains. Fierce artillery duels raged throughout the night as efforts continued to draw up an effective ceasefire between rival militiamen. (A.P. wirephoto)

Israel ignores Falangist appeals

By Alan Elsner
Reuter

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

— As Lebanese militiamen clash in a bitter struggle for positions in Lebanon's Shouf Mountains, Israelis are shedding few tears for their former Falangist allies.

Israel, which pulled back troops

from the Shouf to southern Lebanon a week ago, once promised Lebanon's predominantly Christian Falangists it would come to their aid if their existence was threatened. But there has been little apparent reaction to the last fortnight of massacres of Falangists by Syria-backed Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) which is predominantly Druze.

"The Falangists burned us last year when they massacred hundreds of Palestinian civilians in

Beirut. Now we are looking after our own interests," a senior Israeli official said.

Two years ago, when Syrian troops besieged the Lebanese town of Zahlé, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said the Jewish state would not forget Lebanon's "Christians," even if the "Christian world" did.

Israelis had fairly frequent contacts with Falangist leaders and supplied them with arms, but on a much smaller scale than before.

Israel has turned a deaf ear to Falangist appeals for help against the PSP, who deny reports by Lebanese army and Western military officials that Palestinian guerrillas are still active.

Iranian diplomats declined to give details of their talks, which follow an improvement in relations between Peking and Tehran after a period of tension resulting from China's close links with the deposed Shah.

The New China News Agency quoted Dr. Vellayati as saying before he left Tehran that "commodity trade exists in many fields between the two countries."

Less than before

The Israeli official said Israel

Shouf Mountain villagers allege massacre of civilians in church

By Alan Philips
Reuter

BEIRUT

— Residents of a Christian village in the embattled Shouf Mountains of Lebanon claimed that gunmen killed up to 120 people in a massacre carried out partly in church.

One of a group of distraught villagers of Al-Bireh, who were evacuated to Beirut in four ambulances, told Western reporters that the gunmen summoned groups of villagers from the mayor's house to the church, from which they never returned.

They estimated the number of dead at between 35 and 120, saying some people were still missing.

Ghabib Aoun, 50, said the armed men, wearing red head-scarves, entered the village last Tuesday after rightist defenders had fled from a superior attacking force.

They searched all houses, confiscated weapons and rounded up the villagers at the mayor's house after dawn, she said.

The mayor of Al-Bireh, Maroun Selim Al-Khoury, said the men taken to the church "entered the church by our door and were then killed with bayonets and thrown out of another door".

He said he was not in the village at the time but his three daughters, aged 12, 14 and 20 told him what had happened after coming out of the church.

Threats slit

Lawyer Edouard Salwan said 20 to 25 people, mainly old men and children, had their throats slit with bayonets at the church and at least 15 other people were killed in other places.

Mr. Salwan, a native of the village, said he was in Beirut, told reporters that survivors told him the killing was done by Syrians, Palestinians and Druze irregulars.

Ms. Aoun said her brother, two

cousins and a neighbour had all disappeared after being taken away by the gunmen.

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The alleged massacre is the latest in a series of outrages reported since full-scale civil war broke out last Sunday after Israeli forces pulled out of the mountain area.

There has been no independent confirmation of the details due to continuing battles in the area.

Both the Falangists and Progressive Socialist Party allege hundreds of their people have been killed in cold blood.

Pakistani police arrest politician on board plane

KARACHI (R) — Police Monday

Mohammad Zia Ul Haq. A group of seven exiles, including members of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of hanged former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, flew back to immediate arrest in Islamabad last Monday. Two more exiles on the flight were caught trying to go through customs.

London spokesman for the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), the eight-party alliance leading the agitation against martial law, have said the first group was the vanguard for hundreds of exiles who planned to return home.

Iranian, Chinese foreign ministers hold discussion

PEKING (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Vellayati held

He was being accompanied by senior commerce and oil ministry officials, it added, indicating that trade would be on the agenda as well as political relations.

China and Iran agreed in January to boost trade to \$500 million this year, compared with \$200 million in 1982.

Sino-Iranian relations have also been strained over reports, denied by Chinese officials, that China has sold large numbers of its most sophisticated tank, the T-69, to Iran.

Other reports have suggested that China is also supplying arms to Iran.

Bahrain condemns shooting

BAHRAIN (R) — The Gulf state of Bahrain regretted the shooting down by Soviet fighters of a South Korean airliner, the official Gulf news agency reported Monday.

The state of Bahrain calls on all states to take the necessary measures which will guarantee the safety and security of civil aviation to prevent the repetition of such an incident.

A total of 269 people died when the airliner was shot down on Sept. 14 by air-to-air missiles over the Soviet island of Sakhalin.

North African press demands change in U.S. Mideast policy

RABAT (R) — North African newspapers Monday demanded a "radical change" in American Middle East policy in comments on U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visit to the area.

For the sake of morality and realism the United States should radically change their policy in the Middle East, to strive for peace and stability," said the Moroccan daily Al Aman in an editorial.

The situation in the Middle East and Lebanon is to be a major topic at talks in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia during Mr. Bush's five-day tour of the area. He arrived here Sunday night and was due to confer with King Hassan Monday afternoon.

Published by the Istiqlal Party

led by Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta. Al Aman said the crux of the Middle East issue was the question of the Palestinian people's national rights as proclaimed in the Arab peace plan adopted at the last Arab summit a year ago in the Moroccan city of Fez.

It was only "right and just" that the United States recognise Palestinian rights, the paper said.

The Tunisian daily Le Temps said that if Mr. Bush's visit was designed to demonstrate the United States' growing interest in North Africa leaders in the area should seize the opportunity to express "their total disagreement with American policy in the Middle East."

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EMERGENCIES

AMBULANCE 193 7511
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 239903
Police rescue 192 21111 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 563901
Electric power Co. 763813
Municipal water service 71125-6
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport (06) 53333

HOSPITALS

Dr. Muhammed Al Souki 76721
Najrouti pharmacy 23672
Dr. Adnan pharmacy 39654
Kuwaiti pharmacy 22347/159
Jabel Al Hussaini pharmacy 38410
Al 'Elyah pharmacy 72068
Al 'Aqiq 72068
Grand Palace and Medical City taxi 657079
Medical City taxi 813613
Faisali taxi 22051
Rashedi taxi 22023
Tala'i taxi 25021

GENERAL

Dr. Muhammed Al Te'ami 3711
Al Sharqi's pharmacy 75815

ZARQA:

Dr. Barakat Shajrawi 83038
Nuba Al Tawfiq pharmacy (—)

NIGHT DUTY

Telephone 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10

Overseas calls 17

Cable or telegram 18

Repair service 11

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

MARKET PRICES

Uppercase price in fils per kg.

Apple (Dobie Red) 300/240

Apple (Golden) 300/250

Apple (Starck) 300/250

Apple (Saith) 450/400

Apple (local) 300/250

Banana 270/220

Banana (Mukhamma) 230/200

THE NEWS

King: Palestinian oppression root of Mideast instability

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein said in a speech at the state banquet given in his honour in Seoul Saturday that the contributions of Koreans in Jordan and the Arab World was "deeply appreciated and respected".

The following is the full text of the address delivered by the King:

Mr. President, Madame Chun. dear friends.

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of Queen Noor, our colleagues and members of the delegation from Jordan, to express our deepest appreciation of the warm and kind welcome which has been afforded us by you, Mr. President and by the government and people of your great, beautiful, hospitable and friendly Republic of Korea.

I am deeply delighted that a cherished wish which I have for long entertained, to visit Korea, has finally been made possible. I am indeed honoured to convey to you, Mr. President and to your government and people, the admiration and sincere friendship of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. We are indeed proud of our friendship. We cherish it and hold it in a place of honour. We believe it to be one which is founded on the solid and lasting foundations of mutual respect and healthy, constructive co-operation for the mutual benefit of our two nations and peoples. We believe it to be a model relationship which we would be proud to see grow and flourish further through our combined efforts, enhanced by our greater understanding of the challenges we both face, and our dedication to the cause of justice, peace, human dignity and prosperity in our world — a world which unfortunately threatens to become a dangerous jungle whenever principles and ideals are forgotten and wherever and whenever might is tragically considered right.

There are no words to express the deep sense of shock and outrage with which we received the almost unbelievable news of the great loss of a Korean national air lines 747 aircraft while on a peaceful civilian flight conveying its innocent passengers, nations of manipulation and its entire crew which plummeted to an untimely death as a result of being targeted by a deliberately fired missile launched by a Soviet fighter int-



His Majesty King Hussein is met at the airport in Seoul by the Republic of Korea President Chun Doo-Hwan (A.P. wirephoto)

erceptor. On behalf of the government and people of Jordan, may I convey to you, Mr. President, and to the government and people of the Republic of Korea and to all the bereaved families of the victims of this unwarranted and undefendable act, our deepest sympathies and sincerest condolences. We raise our voice in total solidarity with the world community against any attempt to claim the right to resort to such practices against civilian air transport anywhere in the world, and by any quarter, ever.

Mr. President, Dear Friends.

This recent most tragic event unfortunately cannot be regarded in total isolation from the many shocking and most dangerous situations in our world of today which are claiming lives, reaping destruction, destroying stability and increasingly jeopardising universal peace. The entire world appears to be sliding towards disaster, a situation which is extenuated by a sense of mistrust and near paranoia which is prevailing between the superpowers, particularly in the areas of their considered conflict of interest in our world. These interests regrettably, are more often than not assumed interests, that presume on the inherent rights of the majority of nations in this world: whose choice and preference is to live in peace and dignity, free of threats and attempts at their domination into so called superpower spheres of

influence. All of us have the right, all of us have the duty to defend our freedom of choice and our right to build for our future generations, the brighter future which is their right. All of us have the duty to insist that international relations be based on respect of lofty principles, and ideals, and that all issues of a similar nature be addressed collectively by the world community with the same applied standards and by the same rules. All of us have a sacred right and duty to strive to achieve a more secure future for mankind.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As you well know, the area of the world from which I come, is afflicted by many menacing developments. The Lebanese tragedy of vicious, unbelievable conflict amongst brethren and nationals of one country, while foreign forces are physically deployed in their land and outside influences continue to fuel their feuds, threatening the members of their formerly free and peaceful land.

The still on-going Iraq-Iran war, with its unbelievable toll in lives and resources, despite the fact that the solution of the conflict, if its cause were undefined borders and water rights, is easily resolved through peaceful dialogue, and the revision of known historical rights; then future relations between Iran, Iraq and all of Iran's Arab neighbours, would have to be based on solid founda-

tions of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.

Iraq on its part, has, to date, responded favourably to every attempt to bring this disastrous war to an end along these clear lines. It is our fervent hope that Iran will do the same before greater disasters overtake all. There are other conflicts which sadly prevail within our area, with its strategically important location and inherent assets. There is the grave danger of polarisation, which threatens before world peace, the freedom and national Arab identity, with its deep and historic roots and rights of future Arab generations to survive in freedom and dignity and contribute, as did their ancestors, to the progress of mankind. The root cause of this grave situation is the continued suffering of the Arab people of Palestine, totally under Israeli occupation since 1967, and the Israeli's persistent denial of their legitimate rights on their legitimate soil. The oppression of the people of Palestine, the persistent denial of their human rights is the root cause of instability in the Middle East. It is the single most contributing factor to the possible polarisation of the Middle East, with all the inherent dangers to peace there and peace world wide.

We in Jordan are committed to the Palestinian cause and to the cause of a just and durable peace which could herald the transformation of

our entire area into a zone of stability and peace for all. We, however, will never compromise principles, nor could we, sadly, see a solution to the problem without Israel's implementing Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, which states, in its preamble, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by war and without Israel's recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinians on their land and alleviating the wrong done to them for so long.

Mr. President.

In all of this I know that our respective positions can only be identical, for the Republic of Korea and Jordan have lived through the same experiences and have survived the same dangers and faced the same challenges.

Born of those challenges has been our greater commitment to the principles and the determination of our people to make of survival, not an end in itself, but a beginning. Our confidence and determination is born of our experiences. Our strength is derived from the enlightenment of our people who have in their courage, clarity of vision and determination, the greatest of assets.

I am happy to have met you, I am pleased with the opportunity which your kind invitation afforded me to review with you all matters of mutual interest, and aspects of our bilateral relations.

Your countrymen are not strangers to us in Jordan and the Arab World. Your institutions have the highest qualities of honesty and dedication which characterise the people of Korea and are, deeply appreciated and respected in Jordan and the Arab World. Your nation's achievements are an inspiration to people everywhere.

I am proud, Mr. President, of our friendship. I am proud, my friend, to extend to you and Madame Chun an official invitation to visit Jordan as our most honoured memories.

Noor, I, and our colleagues look forward to the remainder of our visit in your great country. We will carry home with us many cherished impressions and treasured memories.

I thank you most sincerely for all the many kindnesses afforded us. We have truly been made to feel at home, and amongst our dear and good friends.

Information minister lauds democracy of press body

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh Monday congratulated the recently elected Journalists' Association President Mahmoud Al Kayed and the association's council members on their election in the vote which took place Aug. 19.

In his meeting with the new association's team in the ministry, Mr. Abu Odeh voiced his appreciation of the democratic way and practices of Jordanian journalists' organisation.

Ever since the government thought of modernising the Journalists' Association law, democratic dialogue and interaction has characterised the discussions of the Jordanian journalist corps, the outcome of which has been the recent election that took place in an atmosphere similar to that which preceded the election.

Mr. Abu Odeh stressed the government's interest in continuing dialogue within the Jordanian national framework, and described such a dialogue as intrinsic to our people's nature, as reared and nurtured by His Majesty King Hussein.

The new journalists' law is progressive, and has been one of the few laws to have been subject to elaborate discussion by various sectors of our society. Mr. Abu Odeh said. Memorandums, contacts and meetings were part of such a democratic process, which included not only journalists but also government ministers and the

National Consultative Council in addition to contributions from the Jordanian press, journalists and interested commentators, the minister pointed out.

This lengthy discussion of the law was not in proportion to the number of journalist body members, but in this regard consideration was not based on the numbers of those involved but on the vitality of the message carried by journalists.

Mr. Abu Odeh concluded his meeting with Mr. Al Kayed and the council members by reiterating the confidence of the government, himself and the journalistic body in the new council.

"I hope your council, elected according to the new law, will adhere to the Jordanian concept of the significance of journalism, and the principles to be respected in order to guarantee a decent, truthful and loyal press that does its duty to the country, the King and the people," Mr. Abu Odeh stressed.

The minister emphasised that he did not want to mention violations that smeared the practice of democracy by some people, who manipulated the freedom of expression enjoyed in Jordan to criticise the new law, which they participated in discussing. Indeed they also took part in the activity of the journalists' body during the

legal transitional period that preceded the recent election, Mr. Abu Odeh elaborated.

"We cannot deny these who participated in the preparations for the new election through the workings of the caretaker committee which created the suitable climate for the responsible practice of democracy," the minister said.

Mr. Abu Odeh concluded his meeting with Mr. Al Kayed and the council members by reiterating the confidence of the government, himself and the journalistic body in the new council.

Mr. Al Kayed thanked the minister on behalf of the council and praised his consistent understanding of the Jordanian journalists' circumstances. He added that some mistakes by members of the journalists' body who had violated the rules of the democratic tradition of the organisation express the short-sightedness and excessiveness within the journalist framework had been made. This issue had been discussed by the council and will be dealt with delicately and responsibly, Mr. Al Kayed said.

Stressing the significance and fruitfulness of the discussions that preceded the approval of the new journalists' law, Mr. Al Kayed expressed his thanks to the government and the minister of information for their positive attitude and democratic stance towards the press and journalists in general.



Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh chairs a meeting of the Journalists' Association Council Monday at the ministry (Petra photo)

Group urges Arab public opinion to help solve Lebanese crisis

By Aaffah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A group of leading professional people including National Consultative Council (NCC) members Monday issued a statement directed at Arab public opinion calling on "all responsible citizens to exert every possible effort to support Lebanon in word and action in order to help overcome its crisis and achieve unity and preserve its sovereignty."

The statement says that the Arab people's demand should include firstly an immediate and unconditional ceasefire by every party in Lebanon.

Secondly there should be a nat-

ional meeting comprising genuine representatives from the Lebanese groupings without taking into consideration both the fighting prowess and the size of the groups.

Another plank included in the call is the dismantling of all armed militias and organisations regardless of their affiliation, both factual and familial.

The fourth principle enshrined in the statement is that there should be national reconciliation in Lebanon based on the revision of the present governmental formula so as to establish real democracy in Lebanon.

The statement also calls for the setting up of a powerful Lebanese

regular army which would be open to all Lebanese regardless of factional allegiance.

The last part of the statement calls for an Arab summit conference to be held as soon as possible to discuss the Lebanese issue and to pass resolutions that specifically guarantee Lebanon's unity and sovereignty and to rally international support that would help guarantee the success of such policy.

The statement was issued by NCC members Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er, Dr. Abdul Salam Qamhawi, Dr. Carlos Dimes as well as Mrs. Nata Rashdan, Mr. Anwar Hadid, Dr. Ghazi Al Qassem and Tala'i Al Omari.

Demand for electricity triples in one week, say JEA sources

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) sources said that the demand for electricity has grown during the current week by 30 per cent compared to September 1982; an increase that is unmatched in the region.

The total demand of volume on the national electricity network reached 310 megawatt, which is ten-fold the capacity Jordan had ten years ago, the JEA sources pointed out.

The new leap in demand for electricity is attributed to huge increase in industrial demand, par-

ticularly by the cement, phosphate, and potash industries on the one hand, and the expanding of electrical services to the countryside on the other, the sources said.

JEA expects the demand to

keep increasing at the present exceptional rate during 1984 due to start of production at the South Cement Factory and the use of electric power for the pumping of water in the northern part of the country.

The volume of demand for electric power has increased in parallel to that for other oil by-

products during the last few years, the sources said. However, while over the last few months there has been a decrease in the demand for petrol, demand for more electrical power has tripled, the sources added.

JEA has proved capable of satisfying the increasing demand without delay, shortcomings or power cuts, the sources emphasised. Moreover, the future supply of power has been planned carefully and the intensification of work on new projects is underway to satisfy future needs completely. The JEA sources concluded.

Iraqi youth delegation visits Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi youth and student delegation is currently visiting Jordan as guests of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. The one-week visit to Jordan was arranged after an initiative by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein who wished to honour excellent students and other creative talents.

Iraqi Youth Union member and head of the visiting delegation, Abdul Amir Kadhem, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that members of the delegation were pleased to be able to meet Jordanian youth and exchange views and experience with them. He believed that such a practice should be developed onto a wider-scale, institutionalising the practice among all Arab youth.

Such contacts and interaction among the young people of the

Arab World help them to contribute effectively to their nation's civilisation, Mr. Kadhem said. The head of the Iraqi delegation also expressed deep appreciation for Jordan's hospitality, which has spread a homely feeling among the members of the delegation. Petra said.

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Such contacts and interaction among the young people of the

Diplomats view UNRWA projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Japanese, French and Australian ambassadors as well as the Swedish chargé d'affaires and the Japanese second secretary to Jordan, Monday toured the various establishments of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The aim of the visit was for the foreign diplomats to acquaint themselves with the services UNRWA offers to the Palestinian

refugees in Jordan. UNRWA sources said Monday.

They visited several UNRWA schools, a nutritional and a health centre in the Baqa'a refugee camp, and UNRWA's Wadi Seer training centre. They were accompanied on their visits by UNRWA's director in Jordan, Per Olof Hallqvist, the director of UNRWA services in northern Jordan, Yousef Qanawi, and UNRWA's Press Director Abdul Rahman Tayem.

TIME

Won't bar a summit with Andropov: Reagan (president says issues too important to communication)
Soviet doctrine: Shoot first, explain later (behind the attack — a military with orders to shoot to kill)
The Druze: Rising force in Lebanon (Junblatt demands share of the power)
British Labour chooses its course (report from Blackpool)



IMPORTANT NOTICE

The consortium of Swedish Consultative Companies (SWECO) announces that the new SWECO offices are situated in Jabel Amman, Third Circle-Abdul Mun'im Riyad Street, (Ras Al'Ain) - P.O. Box: 6055.

For further information, please contact resident engineer Lars-Kristen Herrstrom, or the Managing Director, Hassan Mansour. Tel: 41312.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Productivity seminar concluded

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on productivity was concluded Monday at the Institute of Public Administration having been held in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry. The one-week seminar discussed topics centred on ways of improving and assessing productivity. The 16 participants, from various industrial and commercial firms, visited a processing plant where they were briefed on production techniques followed in improving productivity.

Balqa projects, budget discussed

SALT (Petra) — Project priorities and the budget of the Balqa Governorate formed the topics of discussion prior to cabinet referral, in a meeting of government department heads chaired Monday by Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib. The meeting also discussed the projects which will be carried out by government departments so as to help improve public services. The JD 6 million worth of projects, which are included in government's plan, concentrate on water, electricity and roads upgrading and are scheduled to be completed during the coming year.

Hotels association convenes meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Jordan Hotels Association (JHA) held its annual meeting at the Amman Hotel Sunday and received two reports on the administrative and financial situation of the association. The assembly also elected a new board to be chaired by Mr. Zuhair Al Ajlouni. At the meeting, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar made a speech outlining the tourism activities in Jordan and plans to overcome the effects of the world recession in tourism. He also spoke about the problems which impede the development of tourist activities in Jordan.

Driving schools to be subject to stricter scrutiny

AMMAN (Petra) — A Department of Public Security spokesman pointed out that learner driver centres in Jordan performs their task according to a programme assigned by the Licensing Authority in cooperation with the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan and centres representatives.

The training programme includes 35 hours practical training and 20 hours theoretical tuition, the spokesman said. He added that the Licensing Authority is monitoring the driving centres' activities to make sure that they abide by Interior Ministry regulations with regard to equipment and its maintenance.

Those learner driver centres which violate the regulations either by charging higher fees by not giving the assigned lessons or through carelessness will be liable to incur certain measures against them, the spokesman added. He also said that a new driving centres section has been established at the Licensing Authority to follow up and control their activities and to make sure that they abide by the regulations.

The current September session, which started Sunday, is to be at-

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1973
Editorial and advertising offices
Jordan Press Foundation
University Road, P.O. Box 6716, Amman, Jordan
Telephones: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21497 ALRAFO
Telex: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan
The Jordan Times is published daily except Friday
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department

Triumph of a cause

THE HAUGHTY MANNER in which the Western nations have cold-shouldered the U.N. Conference on Palestine should help the rest of the world see their hypocrisy and crude betrayal of the elementary principles of peace and justice in world affairs. It is a crude manoeuvre to conceal a moral defeat. In other words they admit that they have run totally out of arguments in defence of their client Israel.

Israel, condemned times out of number by every international forum and by the United Nations, still remains a protege of the West. Exhibition of double standards was seldom so obviously disgraceful. It is becoming increasingly evident that, like Israel itself, Israel's supporters have reached a point where they are not concerned about what the world thinks of their wholly questionable conduct. They persist in their belief that the final victory would belong to evil if it was, in their own assessment, adequately backed by instruments of indiscriminate destruction. And, again as they see it, Israel has the gun so it must be the ultimate victor. To be on the winning side, no matter how tainted the triumph, the West would give its soul to anyone. This is a sick mentality. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat could not have been more right on the target than when he told the conference that the Western nations were clearly showing their "colonialist mentality." That's probably the most appropriate description.

However, the fact that the U.N. conference has taken place, the obstinate resistance from Israel, the U.S. and the Western powers notwithstanding, proves it beyond doubt that a vast majority of the people of the world support the cause of justice and peace in Palestine. The same majority, by the same token, are essentially in agreement on the grave danger Israel poses to the whole world. Practices over the past thirty-six years testify that by its racist nature and expansionist aims, the Zionist threat does not only endanger the Arab World but also represents a serious menace to the security and interests of peoples the world over. If the real facts were any different, a U.N. conference of the kind that was held last week in Geneva would have been impossible to convene. The West have expelled themselves from clean company. A remarkable feat of self-censure, however unwitting it may be — Kuwait Times.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Falling in Israel's trap

IT IS clear now that Israel has succeeded in involving the U.S. and France and finally Britain in the Lebanese quagmire. In its invasion of Lebanon and its war of genocide against the Lebanese people and the Palestinians, Israel failed to achieve its ultimate goals. Neither has Israel succeeded in turning its military superiority into a political victory or imposing the domination of the Falangists over all other factions. So it was decided to withdraw Israeli troops to the Awali River, paving the way for the present fighting among the factions which have had no opportunity yet to meet to reach an agreement and therefore avoid further conflict. We would like to remind the U.S., France and Britain of these Israeli failures, and ask them not to fall in to the trap. Their involvement cannot bring peace to Lebanon nor can it make the factions come to agreement over the future of their country.

The Lebanese, who are involved in the present fierce fighting, are alone to find a formula for peace. We hope that the experience of the past wars and the Israeli invasion and destruction has taught the Lebanese a lesson and brought them to their senses. The various factions must realize that any tampering with the traditional Lebanese communal formula of government or attempts by one group to dominate the other is bound to end in failure, regardless of the naval powers or foreign forces which amass for its support. The Lebanese should realize now that any more fighting serves only the ambitions of Israel and its friends who wish to see the Arab World destroyed piecemeal.

Al Dustour: Curbing Falangist ambitions

ANY OBSERVER of the situation in Lebanon can see that the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and its allies are continuing to achieve successes in their war against the government and the Falangists. Any observer can also see that the United States has done nothing except display a show of force by parading its navy and air force without the slightest effect on the course of events in the neighbouring Shouf mountains. The U.S. has so far not defined its priorities in Lebanon while its opponents are making quick gains and assuming a stronger position.

The Beirut government for its part has fallen victim to the Falangists' ambitions and is paying the price for its alliance with the Falangists who have no aim but to impose hegemony over the other factions and communities in Lebanon. The Lebanese government, which was under pressure from the Falangists to wage the war in the Shouf mountains now finds itself facing bitter realities. The Falangists and the government should realize that one cannot build a stable political life in a country with the sworn alone, especially in a country like Lebanon in which a variety of communities and sects live together.

The PSP and their allies also face a problem now because they have to decide whether their war was aimed at weakening bringing down the central government or merely designed bring an end to the alliance between the government and the Falangists so as to introduce a more balanced political basis for a future government. If the PSP aims to achieve the second objective, then its war is justified and its successes are essential for Lebanon's peace and security.

Sawt Al Shaab: Need for Arab help

IN LEBANON no group is actually calling for partition, but it seems every faction is fighting its way towards achieving it. Every group or faction is working towards establishing mini-states of different sects and religious denominations. The longer the killing goes on, the more victims will fall and the stronger will become the lust for more killing and revenge. Lebanon, which used to boast a country of coexistence among various sects and communities, is now embroiled in a destructive war — one that is bound to destroy the country's independence.

The Arab World should do something to prove that it cares for Lebanon and is keen on its safety. The Arabs should shoulder their national responsibility towards a country now bleeding after eight years of civil war, invasion and inter-communal fighting. The Arab states should extend a hand of assistance to their sister Lebanon and should realize that Israel along with the foreign powers are driving the country to destruction because they stand to gain from the consequences. Lebanon and the Arabs are the only potential losers.

Same band-aids bring same results

By Rami G. Khouri

The spectacle of American and French peace-keeping forces in Lebanon becoming involved in the daily warfare there is a powerful testament to the fact that the irrationality of the situation in Lebanon will only increase if all parties continue to adhere to present positions. It was probably inevitable that the American, French and other troops in the multinational force would eventually come under fire from one or more of the factions that make up the Lebanese political mosaic. It is probably equally logical, in the circumstances, that the Americans and French would shoot back. After all, what country would ever place its troops in a dangerous position and not allow them to defend themselves?

There are many theories about why the hostilities that started in Lebanon in the Spring of 1975 have never ceased and, in fact, have escalated as assorted political/religious/ethnic groups within

Lebanon become more organised, more militaristic and more adamant about sharing power in a country that was once held up to the rest of the world as a model of power-sharing.

That model may have functioned satisfactorily for several decades of post-independence, but it was clear as early as the beginning of the 1970s that it could not survive for very much longer. Why one wonders, should the Lebanese people be the exception to the international trend of more participation in power-sharing by organised political minorities throughout the world?

The dominance of the Lebanese political and economic system by the Falangists/Maronites was only half-heartedly challenged in the 1950s and 1960s, when the power structure in Lebanon could always hide behind the convenience of a system of

government that apportioned ministerial posts, and corresponding authority and influence, on the basis of each ethnic/religious group's numerical strength. But if that system of distribution of power were followed to its logical conclusion, the changing demographic structure of the country should have brought with it a change in the distribution of ministerial posts and political power. It did not.

The more organised Lebanese minority populations are now demanding a greater balance in the power-sharing system, based on the real relative strength of their numbers and the numbers of all the other non-Falangist political group in Lebanon.

The Maronites/Falangists have always resisted this principle of reviewing the apportionment of political power in Lebanon, because they suspected that it would mean a

loss in their dominant position. To avoid this, they have turned traditionally to more powerful forces from outside Lebanon to help maintain the status quo. To this end, they called on the Americans in the 1950s, the Syrians in 1976, the Israelis in 1982 and the Americans, French, British and Italians of the multinational force in 1983.

If the purpose of the multinational force is to freeze the situation in Lebanon and preserve indefinitely the exhausted political superiority of the Maronites/Falangists, while the land of Lebanon is effectively partitioned into four or five zones in which various foreign and local powers rule, then this awkward reality should be acknowledged.

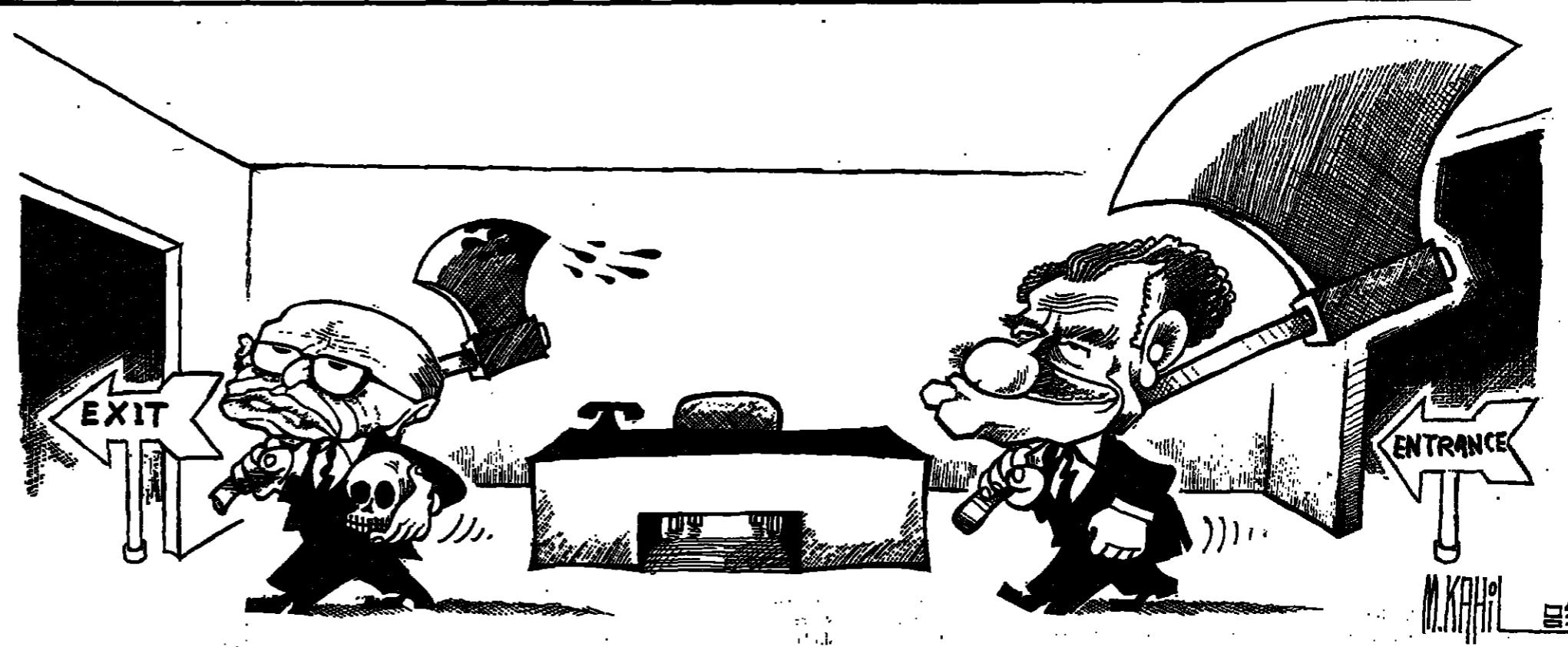
If the purpose of the multinational force is, rather, to help the Lebanese people as a whole, restore a measure of physical security which would allow the revamping of the na-

tional political structure on a more rational and honest basis, then this should be attempted with vigour. Only a power-sharing arrangement that recognises the demographic realities of Lebanon, based on a new population census, can have a chance of bringing together all the Lebanese people once again. It is a long-shot, to be sure, that the mosaic of Lebanon can be put back together on a more equitable basis, to the satisfaction of all the major groups in the country. Yet this should certainly be the goal of all parties involved in the country today, particularly the foreign powers who are there on a mission of peace-keeping, and who have started using their weaponry.

If the foreign powers in the multinational force are going to be drawn further into the domestic power struggle on behalf of any one of the Lebanese parties, and under the guise of helping the sovereign

leadership of the Lebanese people extend its influence throughout the country, then one suspects the multinational force shall have degenerated into just another of the many street militias that are at the root of Lebanon's present difficulties.

It is no coincidence that superpowers who still do not wish to apply the principle of national self-expression to the people of Palestine are also hesitant to ask the Lebanese people to apply an equal measure of honesty and equality in reorganising their internal political life. It seems that the band-aids that have been applied to the Palestine issue are being transferred to the Lebanese arena. The results will be the same — continued conflict, warfare, bloodshed and the refusal of wronged people to submit to either the short-term military superiority of their immediate enemies or the long-term political nonchalance of the superpowers.



Reformist trends hardly satisfactory to Chilean masses

By Simon Alterman
Reuter

SANTIAGO — Eclipsed during a decade of military rule, Chile's politicians are emerging from the shadows to find that their common opposition to President Augusto Pinochet is being undermined by age-old divisions.

Political activity is still formally in recess, parties are banned and democratic rule is not due to return to Chile until 1989, but some of the opposition's leaders have ridden a recent wave of popular protest to end up at the negotiating table with Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa.

Their initial successes have served only to focus attention more sharply on their aims, their tactics, their unity and their ability — for all agree that Mr. Jarpa, a skilful and experienced politician, is formidable adversary.

On the surface, the Democratic Alliance of the Republican right, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Radicals and Socialists appear to have made progress on all four fronts.

They have laid out clearly in a document their criticism of the military government and of its economic record, the principles on which a new democratic order should be founded and their demands for achieving it — the departure of Gen. Pinochet and a transitional government lasting 18 months.

The leaders of the alliance see themselves as legitimate partners in the dialogue with Mr. Jarpa because their parties were among the traditional forces in Chilean politics before the 1973 coup which overthrew the late Salvador Allende.

But they have also set themselves up as spokesmen for the mass popular protests which sprang up last May and have grown in intensity despite the government's attempts to crush them.

Diplomats say that Mr. Jarpa probably shares that assessment but President Pinochet clearly does not.

In the last few weeks, he has made clear that his distaste for the old guard politicians and the old style democracy, which allowed them to be the arbiters of what he considers to be the aberration of Mr. Allende's elected

Marxist government, is as sharp as ever.

"I don't recognise the Democratic Alliance," he said.

Diplomats say 10 years of underground activity raise doubts about how many Chileans the party leaders represent and whether they have the political skill and stamina required now.

The protests too are a problem for the alliance, which has assumed leadership while at the same time claiming to be essentially a social phenomenon responding to a political and economic crisis.

Diplomats say that by doing so, the alliance parties fail to appear as responsible partners for the armed forces, which view the protests as leading only to violence.

The opposition counters by saying that the security forces were responsible for the 32 deaths so far.

At the same time, they appear to be surrendering part of their justification for talking to the government and tacitly acknowledging what the parties of the left say — that the alliance does not control or speak for the protesters.

The left is in any case another problem for the alliance.

The Socialists, Mr. Allende's party, are unhappy at the exclusion of the Communists from the alliance — both because of their shared ideological heritage and because cold political calculations make the Socialists reluctant to abandon to them the traditionally fertile ground of the left in Chile.

Thus the Socialists are also taking part in the popular democratic movement — in effect the remnants of Mr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition — which includes the Communists, the Christian left and the Movement of Popular Unity Action (MAPU).

Those parties have suffered more than most from the political repression under Gen. Pinochet's government and most of their former leaders are either dead or in exile.

The result has been splits and factionalism, especially among the Socialists where there is a proliferation of splinter groups.

The party has given three news conferences in the last 10 days, but none of the dozen leaders who have called them has appeared at more than one.

Divisions, however, are not confined to the left.

The Christian Democrats, considered by diplomats to be the best organised party after the Communists, were severely embarrassed when their flamboyant former Senator Jorge Lavandero received permission from Mr. Jarpa to stage a rally in the capital last week without first consulting the alliance.

Mr. Lavandero is president of the Project for National Development (Proden), a group of politicians which has been one of the government's most vocal and unpredictable critics. Under pressure from the alliance, Mr. Proden finally called off the rally.

The Christian Democrats have traditionally been more to the left than their namesakes in Europe, winning power in the 1960s with the slogan "revolution with freedom," but they also have a strong conservative wing.

Political sources say differences have emerged over their relations with the Communists in the alliance and cooperating with them in the protest movement.

The return of prominent exiles could exacerbate such tensions

despite their prompt declarations of loyalty to party leader Gabriel Valdes.

More strains are evident in the alliance's relations with the trade unions, which began the protests last May led by the powerful copper workers.

Old political differences plague the unions, however, and diplomats say the Workers National Command, formed to run the second protest, last week without first consulting the alliance.

The Roman Catholic Church, which has played a key role in bringing about talks between Mr. Jarpa and the alliance, has also been less volatile in its criticism of the government since Juan Francisco Fresno replaced Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez as archbishop of Santiago in June.

The cardinal's role as lightning rod for criticism has to some extent been taken by the new president Rafael Rettamal, who is seen by some members of the alliance as a possible candidate for president during the 18-month transition period.

Mondale reluctantly happy with Carter's support for nomination

By David Nagy
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Fourteen months before the U.S. presidential election, a fierce struggle for support grinds on among Democratic nomination contenders even as public attention is riveted on international crises.

President Reagan, a Republican, has held the spotlight for weeks because of tensions in Lebanon and the downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union.

But the Democratic race has rolled on with a number of power moves among the rivals, a contest well-illustrated by the sudden return of former President Jimmy Carter to the partisan fray.

At a "summit meeting" witnessed by a handful of reporters and 10 television crews in a remote area of Georgia, the former president emerged from political shadows to extol the candidacy of his ex-vice president, Walter

will seek re-election. He is expected to tip his hand in November and aides are confident the decision will be "yes."

But for the Democrats, the run-up to the primaries will soon resume with a series of important rehearsal events.

Some major organised labour groups, including the AFL-CIO central trade federation, will vote to throw their support to one Democrat or another late this month and early next month. Mr. Mondale is the overwhelming favorite in those areas.

State Democratic parties in Maine and Iowa will hold widely publicised candidate forums in early October, with informal "straw polls" on current preference trends. Mr. Mondale appears to have the edge in Maine but the outlook in Iowa is cloudier.

By then the Democratic picture could be scrambled by the entrance of the fiery and controversial Mr. Jackson into the race.

Mr. Jackson, 41, who has a huge

grassroots following but only limited support among black political leaders, is expected to announce his decision after a trip to Europe later this month.

Political analysts give him no chance of winning the Democratic nomination.

His candidacy could help the Democrats by leading many blacks to register and vote. But it could hurt Mr. Mondale, a liberal with a strong record on black civil rights issues, by drawing off many votes with six.

In that sense the potential Jackson candidacy merely spotlights a political situation that has held firm for months.

By any standard of measure, the Democratic contest remains a two-man race between Mr. Mondale, with his superior organisation, top campaign financing and general popularity, and Mr. Glenn, with his heroic stature as America's first man in space and his growing appeal as an attractive moderate alternative to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Jackson, 41, who has a huge

February.

Although Mr. Mondale aides deny he has been trying to keep his distance from Mr. Carter, who left office a very unpopular president, that is the widespread public perception.

He seldom mentions Mr. Carter's name in speeches, even when his rivals do so on the same stage. He has also criticised some Carter policies, including the 1979 anti-Soviet grain embargo.

Mr. Mondale thus had a two-fold "Jimmy Carter problem": The need to demonstrate independence without showing unseemly disloyalty, and the need for Mr. Carter's support in key southern states where Mr. Glenn has lately taken a lead in popularity polls.

The South will be unusually important in 1984 because it commands the biggest single bloc of delegates to the Democratic convention and because many of its primaries and party caucuses come very early, when any major defeat can doom a candidate.

Progress in Jordan — whose responsibility is it? Part II

By Taher Hikmat

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following is the second of a two-part article in which the writer, a former minister of culture and youth and presently chairman of the National Consultative Council's (NCC) Legal Committee, examines the Kingdom's experience in political life since independence in 1946 until this day. In the first part, which appeared in yesterday's Jordan Times, Mr. Hikmat asked pertinent questions as to how development in the Arab World, particularly in Jordan during the past several decades, was affected by prevailing political circumstances and structures, and also analysed the conditions under which a meaningful change, towards more democratic dialogues and better social and political standards, could be achieved. Today he continues discussion of the political climate that led to the establishment of the NCC in 1978 and its role in filling the gap of an elected parliament in Jordan.

Return to calm change

Nonetheless, yearnings for legal political organisations continued, and concern for a straight democratic parliamentary life persisted. The situation resulting from Israel's occupation of the West Bank, and the Rabat summit, 1974, decisions had imposed an incomplete form of parliamentary life.

The conservative Jordanian right caught its breath, and traditional power-centres relaxed. The Jordanian left received the news of the National Union's liquidation with a grin. But calm change continued, and a feeling for responding positively to change requirements persevered. Emerging forces in the Jordanian society were finding their way into the general process. Wide slate of the Jordanian intelligentsia were assimilated in the Jordanian state institutions, and those who belonged to certain class strata and ideological conventions continued to contribute to the political advancement, particularly with their appointment for leading positions in the state. Some of these were elements that had played an effective role in the now defunct National Union.

Within the framework of calm change and modernisation, both spontaneous and instigated by decisions by the higher Jordanian leadership, significant changes took place. Prime Minister Mudar Badran formed his first cabinet, in 1976 and Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, who had been in contact with the Union's experiment as Jordan's representative to the United Nations, assumed responsibility as chief of the Royal Court (a post traditionally held by the King's closest adviser). The nature of both jobs (that Sharif Sharaf held before and after 1976) rendered it inevitable for him to contact forces that do not belong

moved on to the nature of the appointed members. Were these to have a representative character, or whether the selection was to be made on intellectual group bases, the outcome was a mixture of the two. The first NCC body was formed and proclaimed on April 19, 1978. The second NCC was appointed two years later. And the third NCC of today is now approaching the end of its term. In April 1984.

The new structure

The setting up of the NCC met a similar reaction to that of the National Union Party. The traditional conservative forces in particular again felt that its playground is shrinking, and that development and change would lead to its extinction. The new forces tried to give the issue of political progress a push forward. The Jordanian state by then had become more self-confident and open-minded. Adoption of counter-views or an opposing ideology no longer generated a hot-tempered response as before. The main obstacle to a return to parliamentary democracy remained a constitutional one, as it was impossible to hold elections on the East Bank while the West Bank remained under Israeli occupation.

to the traditional and conservative trends.

The process of involving new forces in the state's decision-making process, started a new political activity that sought to express its existence. The new forces tried to give the issue of political progress a push forward. The Jordanian state by then had become more self-confident and open-minded. Adoption of counter-views or an opposing ideology no longer generated a hot-tempered response as before. The main obstacle to a return to parliamentary democracy remained a constitutional one, as it was impossible to hold elections on the East Bank while the West Bank remained under Israeli occupation.

The second obstacle was a political one resulting from the Rabat summit decision, which expressed Arab unanimity to acknowledge the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This contradicted with the standing Jordanian constitution.

The resulting situation led to a search for a provisional alternative form for a parliamentary life. A political and legislative body to fill the gap was urgently needed to replace the halted general elections. The new form had to be approached in compliance with constitutional provisions, which was difficult to amend under prevailing conditions. The National Consultative Council (NCC) was the formula arrived at, which provided for a consultative non-committing character that does not violate the constitution. Whether to elect representatives to the emerging NCC or to resort to appointing the members was an issue that underwent elaborate debate. The constitutional and political obstacles ruled out an elective approach, and the debate

is gained through practice, and that grows or fades out with practice or stagnation.

Roots in heritage

The NCC experiment could be considered a form that is so close to that deeply rooted in our heritage — an issue which needs specialised consideration.

The National Union and the NCC are the most outstanding forms of interference by the political authorities in the political-progress process in Jordan during the last decade. Though it is to be admitted that things were not at their best, still it is to be pointed out that compared to the deteriorating situation in the Third World regarding democracy, the Jordanian experience has been a positive one. Hence, it is our duty to respond positively to developments and to work hard for enriching our political experience on the path to complete democracy. A rejectionist stand, under the pretext that the present formulae do not satisfy our yearnings and thirst for democracy, can lead nowhere. We should realise that the political-advancement process and the response to necessary changes cannot be a one-man job; nor can it be that of isolated political organisations. Not even a people without a leadership can accomplish such a great task. The elite could help but not undertake the job by themselves. The process can only be successful when all such elements interact positively. Wherever there is an opportunity for forces of innovation, such a chance should be taken.

Whenever there is a way that leads up closer to democracy, it must be supported. The road to true democracy is a long and hard one, and it cannot be shortened by a hasty action or even a coup. Experience tells us that hasty actions, coup d'état and imposing hasty changes are futile, and the only thing they lead to is more subjugation of man. At least such changes do not last long, that things usually return to a worse situation than the original one. Real change cannot be accomplished through shining slogans either, but actually is an increasing response to people's needs in every sphere. Such change is realised in the long run that guarantees advancement without fear of regression.

Freedoms needed

We know that the state should further emancipate the political sit-

uation regarding freedom of expression, press freedom, freedom of organisation and the realisation of sovereignty and equality before its jurisdiction. We also know that politics is the art of the possible, and that we should contribute to the creation of the climate which helps the state undertake daring steps. We hope that the prevalence of positive thinking and the desire to achieve progress among all parties will create a common ground for everybody who is really interested in making a better future for our people to join forces.

The leftist organisations

What about the other political organisations that are to the left of the authorities in our development process? As previously pointed out, talk about the fifties and the sixties does not help our present thesis much.

-- The epoch is out of date and numerous changes have taken place ever since.

-- The topic is controversial and widely disputed.

-- The other political organisations were still young, and cannot be subjected to a criterion, different from that by which we have judged the Jordanian regime itself.

Hence, I shall confine my argument to the epoch of the seventies and on.

It is granted that these organisations are banned by the force of law. This theoretically denies it freedom of movement to contribute to development. It is also granted that mistrust rules the relationship between such organisations and the regime. Nonetheless, we should admit that regardless of the ban on their activities, these organisations have experienced a noticeable activity at various levels. The fact is that none insists that legalisation is a precondition for organised activity.

The mistrust which was an outcome of the mid-fifties events, and which still persists — but perhaps to a lesser extent — has not helped these political organisations to review their attitudes. Adherence to past strategy and positions adopted after the mid-fifties events has remained the prominent feature of their political behaviour. Their relationship with the regime remained grounded in the first place on a rejectionist attitude. They maintained a feeling of mis-

trust and adhered to constantly different positions from those adopted by the state. We do not like to say that these organisations still live in the same bunker they put themselves into in the fifties.

This argument might be labelled hostile or biased by these organisations, but we have not sensed any attempts by these forces to find common grounds with the other side, the state. We believe that there are numerous issues of common concern to formulate a national consensus. We also believe that there are areas on which their are contradictory views. But we believe that sound analysis of such contradictions would lead to the conclusion that they are of no antagonistic nature. Most of the differences can be bridged through openmindedness and departure from ready-made formulae and pre-judgements.

Are we being cruel in our judgement of these political organisations?

We might be, but our justification for that is that these organisations resort ideologically to a system of analysis of society and its contradictions, and how to rear the outcome of such contradictions in its new form.

Why the rejectionism?

An adoption of a continued rejectionist stance, and denial of the other sides positive attitudes cannot be an outcome of a scientifically-orientated system of analysis. Circumstances change, and the eighties cannot be judged by the criteria of the fifties. Development and change have characterised the world situation and all ideologies. All political doctrines have witnessed revision, modernisation and development.

The rejectionist stand adopted by illegal political organisations in Jordan had a negative impact on political advancement as real progress cannot be achieved in the absence of the other view, which can through its interaction with the official view enrich the political life. The organisations themselves suffered great loss which can be summed up in the following aspects:

-- The role played by these organisations became increasingly weaker. Their membership failed to reach a minimum growth, and their activists grew less in number. On the other hand the religious movements succeeded through their positive drive and ability to move in all directions in substantially increasing their mem-

bership and spread their influence.

-- These organisations scarcely contributed to the intellectual and political life of the country. We seldom come across a book, a study or an article that undertakes to analyse socio-economic phenomena or the socio-political situation in the country objectively.

The arena of intellectual work was left completely to the official view.

It might be said that the Publication's Law does not help much in this concern, but the answer to such an argument is that books can be printed and published abroad if not in Jordan. As regards distribution of publications, we dare say that almost all banned publications find their way to all homes. A look at Amman Libraries' bookshelves and downtown streets shows an abundance of leftist and revolutionary works displayed to the extent that censorship on books does not really exist. It also can be said that there is no ban on any book that has an acceptable intellectual value.

As for the enlightened elite and its role, we trust that it should be traced everywhere in the official leadership apparatus as well as in other political organisations. We dare say, regrettably, that the latter are seldom there. Their role is quite limited that we find it fair to wonder where their contributions are. Where are their books, studies and practices? where are their efforts for solving the human crisis of our man? What have they done to satisfy his needs for thought and spiritual poverty? How can the successive generations of this nation sweep aside by various ideologies — defend themselves against campaigns of alienation and estrangement to their heritage and culture? We look around and find only a few encouraging signs.

Finally, I am with those who believe that I have not fully answered the big and consequential questions I have posed in my forward.

It is simply because the answers to such questions take no less than a serious drive by all those responsible for achieving progress to search for a formula. Official leaders, leaders of various political organisations and leaders of the Islamic movement are a great hope to millions and millions of people. An open positive dialogue, and a search for a common language for composing the book of progress are inevitable. Regaining our human dignity first, and restoring the glorious role of the Arab and Islamic Nation should be our main objective.

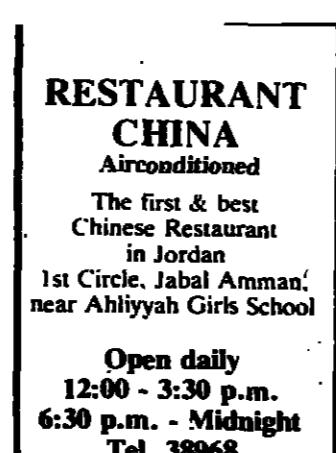
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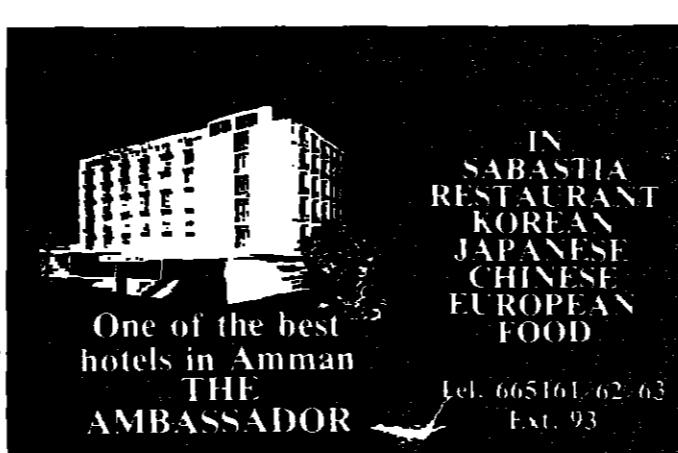
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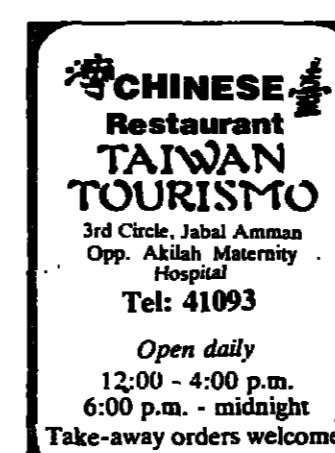
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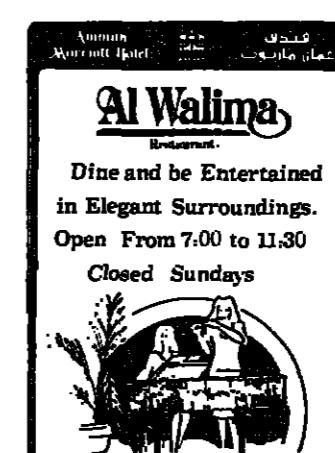
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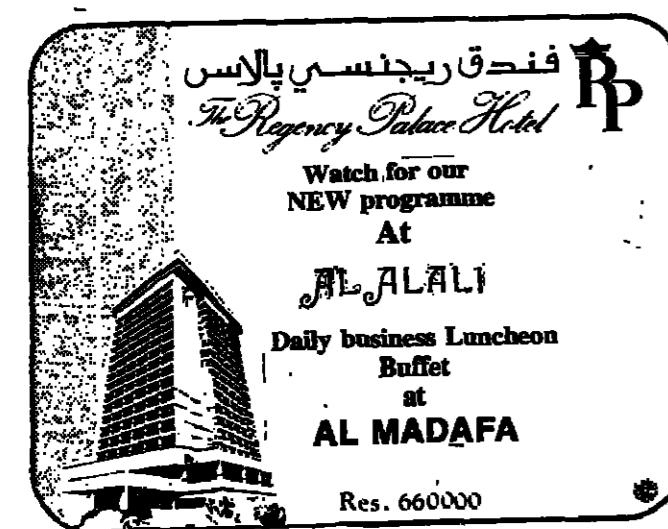
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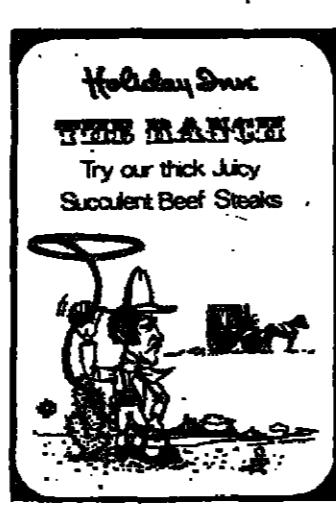
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SPORTS

Connors beats Lendl, takes fifth U.S. Open crown

NEW YORK (R) — Jimmy Connors overcame torrid heat, a sore toe and an upset stomach to win his fifth U.S. Open singles championship with a 6-3, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4 victory over Ivan Lendl.

"It wasn't quite as beautiful as the others but I got the job done," the 31-year-old Connors said after defeating the Czechoslovak in the final for the second consecutive year.

The victory on Sunday earned Connors \$120,000 and the silver winner's cup.

In the women's singles, Martina Navratilova won her first Open by beating six-time champion Chris Evert Lloyd in straight sets on Saturday.

Navratilova returned on Sunday to join Pam Shriver in taking the women's doubles title by beating South African Rosalyn Fairbank and American Candy Reynolds 6-7, 6-1, 6-3 for the \$48,000 prize.

In the mixed doubles final Australians Elizabeth Sayers and John Fitzgerald combined to win the \$17,000 first prize by beating Americans Barbara Potter and Ferdi Taygan 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Connors, the only player to capture the Open title on clay, grass and hardcourt surfaces, again demonstrated his tenacity by winning in temperatures that rose above 100 degrees f (38 degrees c) on the stadium court at the National Tennis Centre.

Lendl was left wondering what would have happened if he had not double faulted at what both players agreed was the turning point of the match.

It came at 5-4 as Lendl was ser-

ving for a two sets to one lead in the best-of-five match and brought the 10th game back to deuce. Connors took advantage of the slip by ripping a forehand volley and then a backhand cross court volley winner to even the set at 5-5.

He was able to take advantage of the opening despite an injured little toe which he strained in his semi-final win over Bill Scanlon of the U.S. and a case of diarrhea that forced him to take a five-minute break during the match.

Connors swept the next eight games to clinch victory. "When he double faulted on set point I said to myself if he's going to do that, he's going to give me a chance," Connors said.

So I started getting in there and jumping on my returns more," said Connors, whose winning cheque lifted him past five million dollars in career earnings.

Lendl said he never really recovered from the double fault. "The wind got hold of my toss a little. I should have caught the ball and tossed it again."

"If you make a mistake like that, you don't deserve to win," was Lendl's assessment.

He offered little resistance in the final set although he stiffened at 5-4 and saved two match points on two of the 16 aces he served up in the match.

On the eighth deuce, Connors ended the 183-minute match by striking a forehand cross court winner for the title. His clutch of five titles has been bettered in the modern era only by Bill Tilden, who won seven.

Connors, seeded third, took the

first set of the match quite easily, breaking Lendl in the second game and again in the fifth. "I was a little nervous from the beginning," 23-year-old Lendl, winner of 35 singles titles, said.

In the second set Connors was again on the attack. He broke Lendl in the opening game and held for a 2-0 lead. But Lendl roared back, saving three break points in the third game, then won the next three to take a 4-2 lead.

Connors brought the set back on service in the ninth game and the two served out to force a tie-breaker that Lendl won 7-2, taking the last six points.

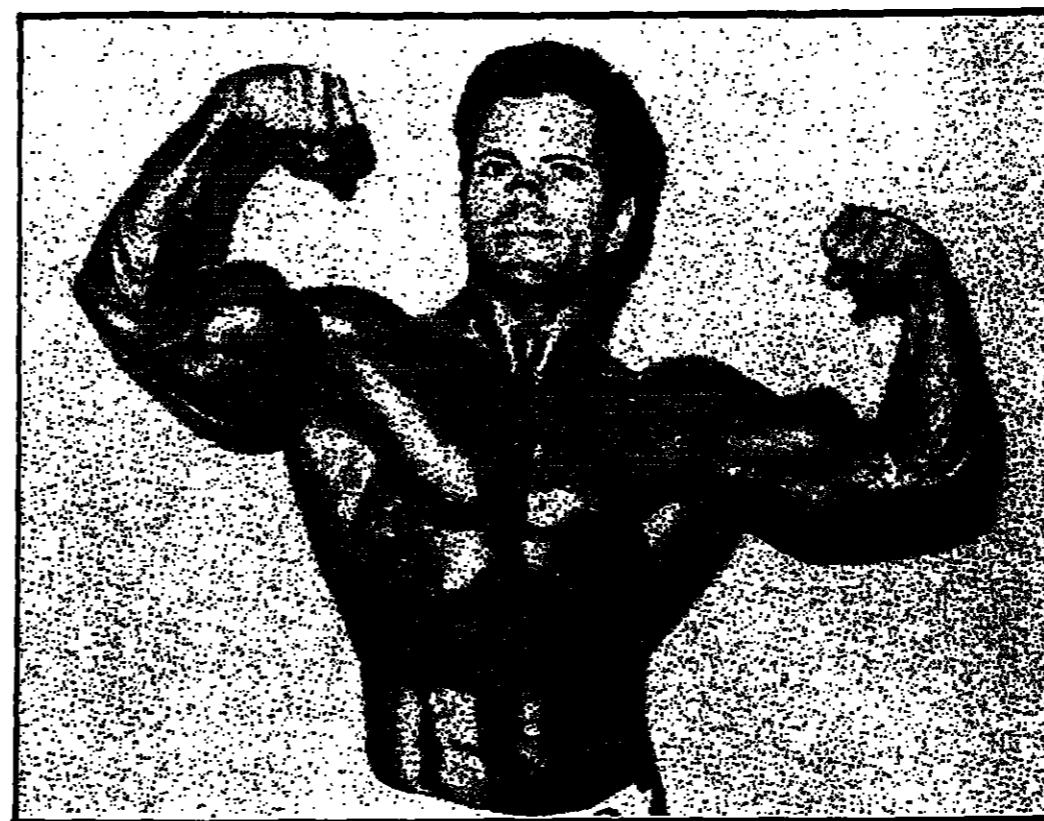
Lendl said he may have felt the effects of this effort. "Coming back in the second set, I lost a lot of energy," Lendl said.

In the third set, the first three games went against service, with Lendl taking a 2-1 lead. The players then both held through the next six games and Lendl found himself serving for the set at 5-4.

He escaped one break point at 5-4-0, then gained the setpoint when a blistering serve deep to Connors' backhand allowed Lendl to stroke a winning volley. But Lendl then squandered the point with his double fault.

The 11-day, \$2 million tournament, which drew 20,575 on Sunday, set a world attendance record of 427,313.

The victories by Navratilova, who also received a \$500,000 bonus from a commercial sponsor for winning consecutive tournaments on clay (Hilton Head), Grass (Wimbledon) and hardcourt (Open), pushed her over the \$6 million mark in winnings—the most ever by a tennis player.



Mahmoud Jersash

'Mr. Jordan' heads for bodybuilding championships

By Gamini Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Mahmoud Jersash has been working out seven hours a day, six days a week, for six months now to be in shape for the 35th Amateur Bodybuilding Championships to be held in London on Sept. 17th. He has been Jordan's lone representative at international bodybuilding contests since 1975.

After a routine hard day's workout at the Ministry of Sports' small, packed gym, flanking Al Hussein Sports City, Mahmoud Jersash eyes himself critically. "Still not good enough," he says with a sardonic smile.

Looking at all the bristling muscles, it is hard to understand the reasons for his discontent. Ever since he stopped taking part in local competitions—after holding the "Mr. Jordan" title unbroken from 1965 till 1975—he has done considerably well in Britain, France and West Germany, getting fifth place in 1976 (Britain) and fourth place in 1979 (W. Germany).

But his greatest moment to date was in London, in 1977, when he got third place in his height class (height: 1.67 metres). The overall winner that year was Arnold Schwarzenegger. "That was before Schwarzenegger became professional," Mahmoud Jersash recalls.

And now, Mahmoud Jersash has plans to turn professional himself. Encouraged by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, he plans to build up his professional career in Santa Monica, California, after the London championships.

It has been a long and often solitary struggle. When Mahmoud Jersash started bodybuilding in 1962, at the age of 15, there were no facilities, and he learnt his

ABCD from American magazines.

Teaching and training himself at home with two dumbbells, a barbell and a bench, he managed within three years to capture the "Mr. Jordan" title. No one took it away from him till he stopped taking part in local bodybuilding events in 1975.

Even today, there are only three clubs besides the Ministry of Sports Centre in Jordan, all located in Amman, and the number of serious, full-time bodybuilders in the country is no more than fifty. Public awareness and interest of the sport is not high, and the resources needed to inject new blood to the sport just aren't there.

But nothing of the sort discourages the dedicated. Training for a contest means an almost ascetic discipline. Mahmoud Jersash, who has been working as a physical training instructor with

At 36, Mahmoud Jersash brushes aside suggestions that his best days are behind him. "If you believe you can develop, you can do it even at 50," he insists. Certainly, to enter the international professional class is a big challenge; like all born athletes, Mahmoud Jersash thrives on challenges.

England looks to exiles for goals against Denmark

LONDON (R) — Italian exiles Trevor Francis and Luther Blissett may team up as England's strike-force for their vital European Soccer Championship Group Three game against Denmark at Wembley on September 21.

Francis, who plays for Italian first division side Sampdoria, and Blissett, who joined newly-promoted A.C. Milan in the summer, were both named in manager Bobby Robson's 22-man squad on

Monday and look certain to play.

It is a game England must win to keep up their challenge for a place in the finals in France next summer. They have eight points from five games — one point ahead of the Danes who have a match in hand — and Robson has predictably opted for an attack-minded squad.

Blissett's former Watford colleague John Barnes will probably play on the left wing with captain Bryan Robson, Ray Wilkins and Sammy Lee in midfield.

England's defence has a settled look about it and Phil Neal, Terry Butcher, Alvin Martin and Kenny Sansom are likely to line up in front of goalkeeper Peter Shilton. Denmark also on Monday inc-

luded all 11 members of the team which crushed France 3-1 last week in a 19-man squad to face

Denmark, relying heavily on players with foreign clubs, a point behind Group Three leaders England but have a game in hand over their rivals. England have eight points from five matches.

Although the Danish media have advised caution about their side's chances at Wembley, they have revelled in the exploits of new star, 19-year-old Michael Laudrup.

Laudrup has scored four goals in the past week, two against France in last Wednesday's friendly against France and two for Italian club Lazio on Sunday. He is on loan to Lazio from Juventus.

Team chief Sepp Piontek is also relying on the tried talents of Morten Olsen and Per Frimann of Belgian first division Anderlecht, striker Preben Elkjaer of Belgium's Lokeren and former European Footballer of the Year Allan Simonsen.

A Danish Football Association spokesman had said earlier the team would be announced on Tuesday.

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Championship thrown wide open by Piquet victory

MONZA, Italy (R) — The World Motor Racing Championship is wide open after Brazilian Nelson Piquet's fine victory in the Italian Grand Prix on Sunday.

The scene is set for a great battle in the last two races of the season, featuring the Brazilian in his Brabham, Frenchman Rene Arnoux, who finished second in his Ferrari, and Arnoux's compatriot Alain Prost, who pulled his Renault out of the race.

The next Grand Prix will be held at Brands Hatch in two weeks time, to be followed three weeks later by the South African Grand Prix at Kyalami.

Prost leads the championship with 51 points, only two points in front of Arnoux and five ahead of the Brazilian former world champion.

The championship is now wide open between me, Piquet and Prost," Arnoux told reporters on Sunday as he left the racetrack set

in a large park outside Milan. Piquet took the lead after team-mate Ricardo Patrese abandoned the race when his engine exploded on the third lap. The Brazilian never looked back, crossing the finishing line more than 10 seconds in front of Arnoux.

Piquet said he believed his BMW-engined car would perform particularly well on the fast Kyalami circuit.

He told reporters he thought his Brabham might be less suited to conditions on the tortuous Brands Hatch circuit.

The McLaren and the Alfa Romeo were the main losers on Sunday. None of their drivers managed to finish the race.

McLaren drivers John Watson of Britain and Austrian veteran Niki Lauda were both forced out with engine trouble, suggesting that their new turbo-charged Porsche engines need further development.

Soviet Union sacks top athletes, coaches

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union have sacked top coaches and dropped athletes from the national team because of disappointing performances, according to the newspaper Sovetsk Sport.

The senior triple jump coach and five other national team trainers were sacked for "poor work in getting athletes ready and making best selection" for last month's World Championships in Helsinki and the European Cup final in London, the paper said.

"Sometimes I get bored here," he says. Local competition is neither varied nor strong enough for him. International competitions are more satisfying: And also more expensive. Most of the time he's had to sponsor himself, and there are no clothes or beverages manufacturers in the country who are eager to get him on the commercials.

At 36, Mahmoud Jersash brushes aside suggestions that his best days are behind him. "If you believe you can develop, you can do it even at 50," he insists. Certainly, to enter the international professional class is a big challenge; like all born athletes, Mahmoud Jersash thrives on challenges.

Zico scores twice in Italian League debut

ROME (R) — Brazilian World Cup soccer star Zico scored twice on his Italian League debut to help Udinese pour five goals past Genoa, while star-studded Juventus blasted Ascoli 7-0 on the opening day of the new season.

Zico lost no time in beginning to repay the \$4m he cost Udinese, inspiring the unfashionable club, who set a dubious record for goalless draws last season, to a mighty away win over their northern opponents.

Juventus, beaten by West German Hamburg in last May's European Cup final, sounded an unmistakable challenge for the Italian League title they lost to Roma last

season.

Poland's Zbigniew Boniek scored twice and French World Cup captain Michel Platini, last season's leading first division goalscorer, netted once in the Turin side's imposing victory.

Champions Roma fielded new signing Toninho Cerezo alongside fellow Brazilian Roberto Falcao, the man they bought last year, and began their campaign to retain the League title with a 2-0 win over Pisa.

England striker Luther Blissett had a grim baptism in the Italian League as his new club A.C. Milan crashed to a 3-0 defeat against Avellino.

Stein drafts in young brigade

GLASGOW (R) — Scotland manager Jock Stein was clearly looking towards the 1986 World Cup when he drafted some of the country's most promising youngsters into his squad for a soccer friendly against Uruguay here on September 21.

He included Glasgow Celtic's elegant young midfield player Paul McStay, 18, and Nottingham Forest's under-21 international Colin Walsh for the first time.

Two surprise choices are Celtic's Frank McGarvey, who forged an exciting partnership with Charles Nicholas — now with Arsenal — up from last season, and John Robertson, whose international career appeared over after a move from Nottingham Forest to second division Derby.

Scotland face a battle to secure the release of former Glasgow Rangers player Jim Bett from Belgian side Lokeren. Bett is included in the squad, although Lokeren have refused to confirm his release.

Said Stein: "All the games for the remainder of this year are important with the World Cup drawing up in December. The players taking part now are going to be considered for that competition."

Correction

It was incorrectly reported in Monday's Jordan Times that in the Jordan Open Tennis Tournament, which ended last Friday, Abdallah Khalil and Mohammad Adwan beat Ziad Dajani and Iyad Shehadeh in the men's doubles. In fact, Ziad Dajani and Iyad Shehadeh had actually won the match against their opponents. The Jordan Times apologizes for the error.

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ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The language Center at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on September 24 and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered

1. The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday - Wednesday. The fee for this course is JD 100 per term.

2. The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30 - 7:10 Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 35 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between Sept. 12 and 28, 1983. Working hours are 8:00 - 1:00 and 2:00 - 5:00, Saturday - Wednesday

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A major Jordanian company is seeking a Jordanian or non-Jordanian experienced secretary. Applicants must have a good command of English,

UAE economy shrinks

BAHRAIN (R) — The economy of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) shrank last year because of falling oil revenues, a central bank report said.

Gross domestic product based on current prices dropped 7.2 per cent in 1982 after a 7.8 per cent rise in 1981, it said.

The fall in oil prices and demand also led to a halving of the UAE's balance of payments surplus to six billion dirhams (\$1.6 billion) from 12.9 billion (\$3.5 billion).

The UAE, however, still posted a 2.5.7 billion dirham (\$7 billion) surplus on the current account, compared with a 33.8 billion dirham (\$9.2 billion) 1981 surplus.

Oil revenue dropped to 53.1 billion dirhams (\$14.5 billion) in 1982 from 67.2 billion (\$18.3 billion) in 1981.

Revenue from natural gas rose to 5.5 billion dirhams (\$1.5 billion) from 4.4 billion (\$1.2 billion).

The government reported its first budget deficit in 1982.

The deficit was 2.3 billion dirhams (\$626 million), compared with a 5.7 billion (\$1.6 billion) surplus in 1981.

The UAE has budgeted for a 5.5 billion dirham (\$1.5 billion) deficit this year.

Israeli exports decline

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel exported \$3.121 billion worth of goods during the first eight months of 1983, down 4.4 per cent on the same period last year, according to the Central Statistics Bureau.

The value of exports during the period January-August 1982 totalled \$3.265 billion.

The decrease was due to a drop in the value of all export goods except polished diamonds, a bureau spokesman said.

Exports last month totalled \$2.84 million, including \$9 million in agricultural produce and \$43 million worth of polished diamonds.

In August 1982, Israel exported goods worth \$35 million — 15 per cent more than in August this year.

Industrial exports (without diamonds) during the first eight months of the year totalled \$2.079 billion, down 8.4 per cent from \$2.269 billion during the same period last year, the spokesman said.

Zaire devalues currency

KINSHASA, Zaire (R) — Zaire has devalued its currency by almost 80 per cent in international terms against the U.S. dollar in line with International Monetary Fund (IMF) recommendations for reviving its economy.

The new value of the currency, Zaire, represents a domestic devaluation, calculated by working out the effective increase in the local cost of imports from abroad, of more than 400 per cent against the dollar.

The dollar is now valued at 29.9 zaires, against a previous rate of 6.06 zaires.

The international devaluation of 79.7 per cent brings the currency almost down to the "parallel" or black market level of around 30 to 35 zaires to the dollar.

Decline in mineral production, notably diamonds and copper, allied to corruption and mismanagement, have almost bankrupted the former Belgian colony, Western bankers say.

An IMF team recently visited Zaire to discuss tighter economic controls in return for approving an aid programme for the country.

Iran, Pakistan to boost ties

ISLAMABAD (R) — Iran will significantly increase imports from Pakistan during the financial year which started in July, Pakistani Finance and Commerce Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan said today. He told reporters on his return from a six-day visit to Iran that the two countries had also agreed to set up a joint shipping line and a joint ministerial commission to promote economic, scientific and cultural ties.

Iran's imports from Pakistan have risen from \$45 million in the year ending June 1979 to \$250 million in the last financial year.

Mr. Ishaq Khan said that during the current year Iran would import food, fertiliser, textiles, yarn, iron and steel products and machine tools.

He said Pakistani imports from Iran rose to a record \$80 million during the last financial year.

Pakistan would continue to import 10,000 barrels a day of crude oil from Iran under an agreement signed last year and renewed in June, he added.



British Airways to replace jetliners

LONDON (Special) — British Airways has decided to replace its Trident fleet with 14 new 737-200 jetliners.

The airline said the Boeing twin-jets will be obtained "on a short-term lease basis under arrangements to be made with a group of bankers."

British Airways said the 737 was chosen for reasons of commonality with its existing fleet, and "because of its popularity with passengers."

No purchase price was announced.

The airline said the Boeing twin-jets will be obtained "on a short-term lease basis under arrangements to be made with a group of bankers."

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WORLD

Marcos declares amnesty

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos has reduced the prison terms of 180 criminals and freed 253 others, including a Japanese tourist held for nine months on charges of possessing drugs, officials said Monday.

A spokesman said Mr. Marcos approved the board's recommendations on his 66th birthday at the presidential palace Sunday.

He said plans were being made for the deportation of Kuniyoshi Hirayama Kawakami, 21, from Tochigi in Japan who was arrested in December for possession and use of marijuana.

Of the 433 prisoners affected, 19 were given absolute pardons and 234 are to be freed on parole. The spokesman said the remaining 140 have had their prison terms reduced.

Presidential officials said on Saturday that Mr. Marcos had ordered the release of 37 detainees, including West German Lutheran pastor Volker Schmidt.

All 37 were subject to special presidential orders which allowed for indefinite detention.

Pastor Schmidt, 41, from Hamburg, was held in the southern Philippines for six months on conspiracy and subversion charges which were later dropped for lack of evidence. He left for home on Saturday night.

Search for schooner lost off Hong Kong on

HONG KONG (R) — The British navy mounted an air sea search Monday for eight people aboard a three-masted schooner which vanished off Hong Kong in a typhoon.

The alarm was raised when a Japanese man was picked up by a local fishing boat after clinging to a life buoy for three days. He said the schooner, the 225-ton Osprey, sank in Typhoon Ellen which battered the British colony on Friday with winds of up to 240 kilometres an hour.

The survivor, identified as H. Oruza, was plucked from the sea south of islands between Hong Kong and the Portuguese-

Pinochet tries to play down internal problems

SANTIAGO (R) — Widespread violence erupted in Santiago's shanty towns Sunday night after President Augusto Pinochet brushed aside major protests against 10 years of military rule in Chile.

Speaking on the 10th anniversary of the bloody coup that brought him to power, Gen. Pinochet described Chile's economic crisis and anti-government protests as temporary difficulties.

But only a few hours after he declared he would stay on to lead the country to its vision of democracy, radio stations and residents said demonstrators clashed with police in several suburbs where barricades of stones and bonfires blocked roads.

One radio station said two people were wounded by bursts of sub-machinegun fire from a car in the suburb of El Pilar. It added that several people were wounded in shooting in other areas.

Police appealed to demonstrators manning barricades and stoning cars to let ambulances and taxis through to take the wounded to hospital.

Police said two people were killed earlier in the day in the poor suburb of Pudahuel, near Santiago's international airport.

Live television coverage of a football match between Chile and

Uruguay kept Santiago quiet in the evening. But violence flared again after Chile won the match and continued into the early hours of Monday morning.

Temporary difficulties

Gen. Pinochet acknowledged what he called "temporary difficulties" in a 105-minute speech in which he gave a glowing account of achievements the 1973 coup that toppled the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende.

He blamed the organisers of five days of protest against military rule for violence which has killed 42 people since May. But he repeated that Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa would continue talks with all those prepared to help build what he has called a protracted democracy.

Gen. Pinochet, who has vowed to stay in power until at least 1989, said he would consider a referendum to bring forward elections for a congress scheduled for

1990. Saying the 1973 coup in which Mr. Allende was killed saved Chile from Soviet imperialism, he reiterated "the unchanging intention of fulfilling loyally the promise... to rid Chile of the totalitarian threat".

Gen. Pinochet said: "We shall face with energy any attempt to disturb order, and we shall persecute any expression of terrorism and violence."

4th consecutive day

In the fourth consecutive day of disturbances, residents reported barricades of stones and bonfires in several areas. They said there were clashes near the football stadium and police smashed windows as people banged pots in a traditional form of protest.

Police said a teenager was shot dead from a passing van and said a second man was killed in Pudahuel. Residents said the second man fired the shot and was lynched after his van stalled.

A French journalist was still in hospital Monday suffering from concussion after being beaten by police who stormed a Santiago cemetery on Saturday during the funeral of a youth shot during disturbances.



Pope greets well-wishers on his way to an open air mass in Vienna (A.P. wirephoto)

Guatemala rules out talks with abductors

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — The Guatemalan government says it will not negotiate with the kidnappers of the sister of President Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, who was seized on Saturday in a repeat of the abduction of his predecessor's sister 12 weeks ago.

Gen. Mejia Victores has made no public comment, but the communiqué announcing the kidnapping said he "reaffirms the position of his government of not negotiating under any condition or circumstance."

Celeste Aida Mejia Victores, 54, was forced into a car by four gunmen as she left her job at a hospital in the south of Guatemala City, it said. Two companions and bystanders had no time to intervene.

No demands had yet been made for her return, the communiqué said. Roadblocks were set up Sunday at several points.

Pope talks to scientists, intellectuals in Austria

VIENNA (R) — Pope John Paul II said Monday science and technology posed a danger to the world unless they were linked to moral values.

The Pope, addressing a gathering of 1,200 scientists and intellectuals on the third day of a visit to Austria, was restating his fears that weapons development threatens the future of mankind.

"We share this concern at an hour in the history of man when the future of mankind is in grave danger," the Pope told his audience in a ceremonial hall of the former Hapsburg imperial palace in Central Vienna.

"Man is threatened by what he himself produces," he said, and quoted the words of the late American scientist Robert Oppenheimer, a key figure in the development of the atomic bomb: "Physicists have known sin."

But the pontiff added: "It is not science and technology as such that threaten mankind, but their disengagement from moral values."

Aquino murder inquiry suspended

VANILLA (R) — A special judicial panel decided Monday to suspend its investigation of the murder of Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino until the Supreme Court ruled on challenges to its legality and right to exist.

Making the announcement, the secretary of the controversial commission set up by President Ferdinand Marcos to probe Senator Aquino's Aug. 21 assassination said no further public hearings would be held pending the court's decision.

The commission's general counsel also would suspend work, the secretory attorney Juanito Ranjo, added. Both the Aquino family and its political allies dismiss the panel as lacking impartiality.

Mr. Ranjo told reporters the commission has until Sept. 18 to file its reply to the attacks on its legality and demands that it quit. He declined to say how long the Supreme Court would take to decide the case.

Mr. Ranjo said in reply to reporters' questions that Monday's unanimous decision by the panel's three serving members was dictated only by the Supreme Court case and not by government or public pressure.

Commission member Julio Villanueva, the most senior of the three former judges still at work on the panel, said in explaining Monday's decision that if it continued working and the court ruled against it, its efforts would be nullified.

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